

Fig A Carvedilol vs Propranolol. Percent (%) of HVPG reduction within 24 hours. Subgroup analysis that excluded the trial used propranolol plus ISMN as control.

| | Carvedilol | | | Propranolol | | | Mean Difference | | | Mean Difference | | | |
|---|------------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|-----------------|------------------------|------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----|
| Study or Subgroup | Mean | SD | Total | Mean | SD | Total | Weight | IV, Fixed, 95% Cl | | IV. | Fixed, 95% | CI | |
| Banares 2002 | -19 | 9.8 | 24 | -12 | 9.4 | 22 | 57.3% | -7.00 [-12.55, -1.45] | | | - | | |
| De BK, 2002 | -28.2 | 29.05 | 17 | -23.25 | 20.15 | 16 | 6.1% | -4.95 [-21.93, 12.03] | | Y 2 | - | | |
| Hobolth 2012 | -19.3 | 16.1 | 21 | -12.5 | 16.7 | 17 | 16.0% | -6.80 [-17.31, 3.71] | | | | | |
| Mo 2014 | -28.3 | 22.19 | 48 | -12.38 | 24.09 | 48 | 20.6% | -15.92 [-25.19, -6.65] | | : | • | | |
| Total (95% CI) | | | 110 | | | 103 | 100.0% | -8.68 [-12.88, -4.48] | | | • | | |
| Heterogeneity: Chi ² = 3.01, df = 3 (P = 0.39); I^2 = 0% Test for overall effect: Z = 4.05 (P < 0.0001) | | | | | | | | | -100 | -50 Favours [Carve | 0 dilol] Favou | 50 irs [Propranolo | 100 |

Fig B Carvedilol vs Propranolol. Percent (%) of HVPG reduction 24 hours to 6 months. Sensitive analysis that excluded the trial reported as abstract.

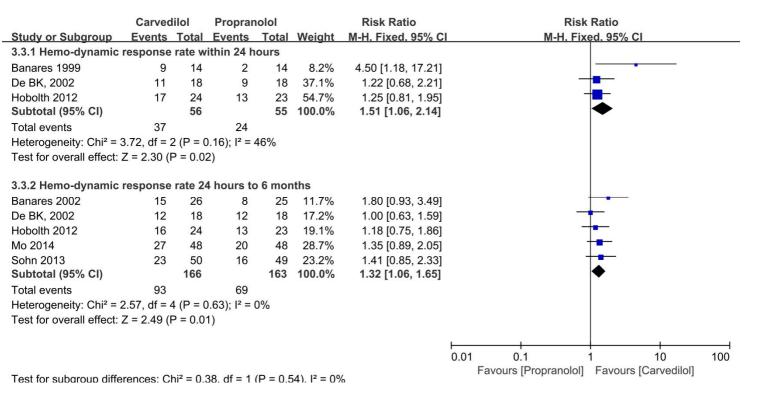


Fig C Carvedilol vs Propranolol. Hemodynamic response rate. ITT analysis: Best-case scenario.

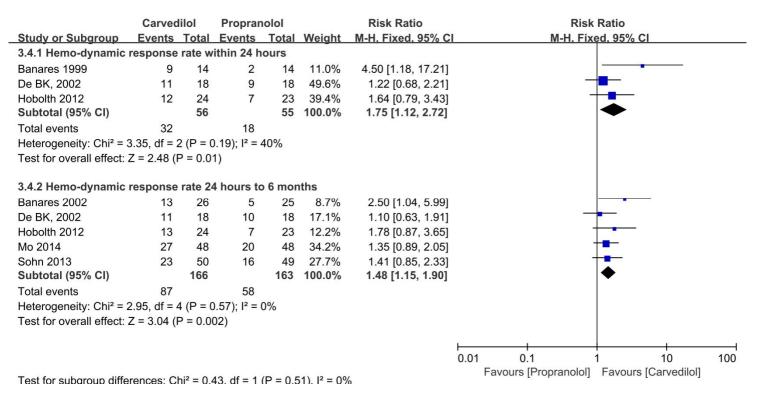


Fig D Carvedilol vs Propranolol. Hemodynamic response rate. ITT analysis: Worse-case scenario.

| | Carvedilol | | Propranolol | | | Risk Ratio | | Risl | | | |
|--|------------|-------|-------------|-------|--------|-------------------|----------|------------------------------|------------|--------------------|-----|
| Study or Subgroup | Events | Total | Events | Total | Weight | M-H, Fixed, 95% C | <u> </u> | M-H, Fix | ced, 95% C | l | |
| Banares 2002 | 13 | 24 | 5 | 22 | 12.1% | 2.38 [1.01, 5.60] | | | • | - | |
| De BK, 2002 | 11 | 17 | 10 | 16 | 23.8% | 1.04 [0.62, 1.74] | | ·- | • | | |
| Hobolth 2012 | 13 | 21 | 7 | 17 | 17.9% | 1.50 [0.78, 2.91] | | | - | | |
| Mo 2014 | 27 | 48 | 20 | 48 | 46.2% | 1.35 [0.89, 2.05] | | | - | | |
| Total (95% CI) | | 110 | | 103 | 100.0% | 1.43 [1.08, 1.89] | | | • | | |
| Total events | 64 | | 42 | | | | | | | | |
| Heterogeneity: Chi ² = 2.96, df = 3 (P = 0.40); $I^2 = 0\%$ | | | | | | | | 0.1 | + | 10 | 100 |
| Test for overall effect: Z = 2.49 (P = 0.01) | | | | | | | | 0.1 Favours [Propranolol] | Favours | 10 [Carvedilol] | 100 |

Fig E Carvedilol vs Propranolol. Hemodynamic response rate 24 hours to 6 months. Sensitive analysis excluded the trial reported as abstract.

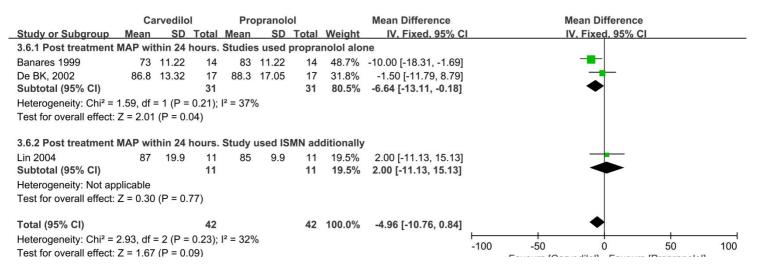


Fig F Carvedilol vs Propranolol. Post treatment MAP within 24 hours. Subgroup analysis that excluded the trial used propranolol plus ISMN as control.